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The Chinese *Mycomya* (Diptera, Mycetophilidae)

Hong WU

Entomological Laboratory, Department of Forestry,
Zhejiang Forestry College, Lin'an Zhejiang 311300, P. R. China

and

Ding YANG[1)]

Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, 890 Japan

Abstract The Chinese species of *Mycomya* are reviewed. A key to 22 species is presented. The following 3 species are described as new to science: *gutianshana*, *maoershana*, and *vaisaneni*. One species, *M. alpina* MATILE, is recorded for the first time from China.

Key words: Mycetophilidae; *Mycomya*; taxonomy; new species; China.

The genus *Mycomya* RONDANI is worldwide in distribution. Up to the present about 100 species have been known from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (COLLESS & LIEPA, 1973; VÄISÄNEN, 1984). There are 18 species of the genus which have been known to occur in China (YANG & WU 1988, 1989; WU & YANG, 1990, 1992). Here the Chinese species of *Mycomya* are reviewed. Three new species and 1 newly recorded species are added to the Chinese fauna.

The types of new species are deposited in the Insect Collections of Beijing Agricultural University and Zhejiang Forestry College, respectively.

Genus *Mycomya* RONDANI

Mycomya RONDANI, 1856, Dipterol. ital. Prodr., **1**: 194. Type species, *Sciophila marginata* MEIGEN, 1818.

Diagnosis. Mouthparts short to moderately long. Apex of antenna pointed. Eyes slightly but distinctly emarginate above antennae, elongate-ovate. Ocellar prominence seldom well developed. Pronotum with several setae, some of which are more or less distinctly longer than others. Scutellum with 2 or 4 long setae. Suture between mesanepisternum and mesokatepisternum distinctly declining anteriorly. Mesokatepisternum not very wide. Males of some groups with long spur on coxa 2, or with specialized setae on coxa 1. Tibial spurs generally 1–2–2.

1) Permanent address: Department of Plant Protection, Beijing Agricultural University, Beijing 100094, P. R. China.

Wing usually without any markings; C not distinctly produced beyond apex of R_5; Sc long, usually reaching level of cell R_1; R_4 present; subradial accessory vein absent.

Key to Species of *Mycomya* from China

1. Coxa 2 with a spur 2
— Coxa 2 without spur 11
2. Abdominal tergite 8 bare; tergite 9 with a fork-like medial structure and a specialized inner structure including a pair of strong dark spurs; gonostylus wide, without apical tooth ..... *M. wuorentausi*
— Abdominal tergite 8 with setae; tergite 9 without such structures; gonostylus variable, often with apical teeth 3
3. Tergite 9 without distinct lateral appendage ..... *M. shennongana*
— Tergite 9 with distinct lateral appendage 4
4. Tergal lateral appendage with a latero-inner lobe basally ..... *M. guizhouana*
— Tergal lateral appendage without lateral lobe 5
5. Tergal lateral appendages bending towards each other, with many long setae; processus divided into 2 entirely separate slender cones ..... *M. danielae*
— Tergal lateral appendages not as above; processus different 6
6. Sternal synsclerite with lateral appendage 7
— Sternal synsclerite without lateral appendage 8
7. Tergal lateral appendage very short; processus comparatively long and broad ..... *M. heydeni*
— Tergal lateral appendage very slender, about as long as processus; processus slender, with blunt apex ..... *M. occultans*
8. Processus extremely wide, apically concave ..... *M. changbaiana*
— Processus triangular, tapering gradually 9
9. Processus short; sternal submedian appendage moderately long ..... *M. shermatoda*
— Processus long; sternal submedian appendage short 10
10. Tergal lateral appendage large, basally wide, apically rounded ... *M. shermani*
— Tergal lateral appendage comparatively small, basally narrow, apically not distinctly rounded ..... *M. alpina*
11. Coxa 1 with a patch of short dense setae on anteromedial surface; tergite 9 usually with 2 groups of dark cones, often with lateral sabre-like spines; sternal synsclerite not deeply emarginate medially, with setose lobe-like submedian appendage 12
— Coxa 1 without specialized setae; tergite 9 without such cones or spines; sternal synsclerite deeply emarginate or divided into two parts medially, without such appendage 14

12. Sternal submedian appendage very long, with apical part bending dorsally; gonostylus slender, with 2 apical teeth ..... *M. procurva*
— Sternal submedian appendage not bending dorsally; gonostylus broad 13
13. Sternal submedian appendage very slender; paramere not bending ventrally ..... *M. neimongana*
— Sternal submedian appendage moderately long, apically very wide and rounded; paramere bending ventrally ..... *M. simulans*
14. Tergite 9 without lateral appendage ..... *M. gutianshana*
— Tergite 9 with lateral appendage 15
15. Tergite 9 with a wide apical comb ..... *M. sinica*
— Tergite 9 width two submedial apical combs 16
16. Tergal lateral appendage with slender apical part 17
— Tergal lateral appendage without slender apical part 18
17. Sc ending in R_1 slightly distally to middle of cell R ; tergal lateral appendage without apically broad setae ..... *M. elegantula*
— Sc ending in R_1 slightly proximally to middle of cell R_1; tergal lateral appendage with three apically broad setae ..... *M. vaisaneni*
18. Sternal submedial filament rather long, apically curved 19
— Sternal submedial filament short, straight 21
19. Gonostylus broad apically, with 5 apical teeth and very small membranous lobe; wing length 2.0–3.1 mm ..... *M. fanjingana*
— Gonostylus with very large membranous lobe; wing length 3.4–4.6 mm 20
20. Tergal lateral appendage rather broad, with sparse broad setae along whole medial side; gonostylus with 3–5 teeth and 1 long seta ..... *M. permixta*
— Tergal lateral appendage slightly broad, without broad setae; gonostylus with 3 teeth ..... *M. maoershana*
21. Tergal lateral appendage slender; gonostylus curved ..... *M. odontoda*
— Tergal lateral appendage rather broad; gonostylus straight ..... *M. dentalosa*

Mycomya alpina MATILE

Mycomya alpina MATILE, 1972, p. 74. Type locality: "Foret de Lente", France.

Female. Known but no material available.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Gutianshan Mountain (500 m), Zhejiang, 29.x. 1992, Hong WU.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang), the Alps, Russia (Kuril Islands). New to China.

Mycomya changbaiana YANG et WU

Mycomya changbaiana YANG et WU, 1989 b, p. 439. Type locality: Changbaishan, Jilin. Holotype examined.

Distribution. China (Jilin).

Remarks. This species is similar to *fornicata* (Lundström), but may be separrated from the latter by the following characters: processus concave apically; sternal submedian appendage short, broad; gonostylus with 2 subequal branches.

Mycomya danielae Matile

Mycomyia [sic] *danielae* Matile, 1972, p. 77. Type locality: "Col du Granier", France.

Female. Unknown.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, Wulingshan Mountain (1,700 m), Xinglong, Hebei, 24. viii. 1973, Chi-kun Yang; 1 ♂, Guandishan Mountain (1,700–2,400 m), Shanxi, 2. viii. 1981, Chi-kun Yang.

Distribution. China (Hebei, Shanxi). This species is widely distributed in the Holarctic region.

Remarks. In the Chinese specimens, the sternal submedial appendage is slightly broader.

Mycomya dentalosa Yang et Wu

Mycomya dentalosa Yang et Wu, 1988, p. 130. Type locality: Fanjingshan, Guizhou. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Erlongshan Mountain, Binxian, Heilongjiang, 4. viii. 1985, Chi-kun Yang; 1 ♂, Zhangjiajie, Hunan, 13. x. 1985, Fasheng Li.

Distribution. China (Heilongjiang, Hunan, Guizhou).

Remarks. This species is somewhat similar to the species of *trilineata*-group, but may be separated by having the following points: tergal lateral appendage rather short, broad apically; gonostylus with 4–5 apical teeth, its membranous lobe very large; paramere rounded apically.

Mycomya elegantula Wu et Yang

Mycomya elegantula Wu et Yang, 1992, p. 425. Type locality: Moganshan, Zhejiang. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).

Remarks. This species is similar to *byersi* Väisänen, but may be separated from the latter by having the sternal submedial filament short and straight, and the gonostylus with 5 teeth apically.

Mycomya fanjingana Yang et Wu

Mycomya fanjingana Yang et Wu, 1988, p. 131. Type locality: Fanjingshan, Guizhou. Type series examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Guizhou).

Remarks. This species belongs to the subgenus *Mycomyopsis*, but may be easily separated from other species of the subgenus by having the membranous lobe on gonostylus rather small, the tergal lateral appendage rather long with slightly dense long setae on the basal half, and the sternal submedial filament long and curved.

Mycomya guizhouana YANG et WU

Mycomya guizhouana YANG et WU, 1988, p. 129. Type locality: Fanjingshan, Guizhou. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Specimens examined. 4 ♂♂, Shangang, Wuyishan Mountain, Fujian, ?. ix. 1989, Jiashe WANG; 1 ♂, Dazhulang, Wuyishan Mountain, Fujian, 6. x. 1991, Hong WU; 1 ♂, Guadun, Wuyishan Mountain, Fujian, 7. x. 1991, Hong WU; 1 ♂, Bajiaotian (1,700 m), Maoershan Mountain, 21. viii. 1992, Chi-kun YANG and Chun-qing YANG.

Distribution. China (Fujian, Guangxi, Guizhou).

Remarks. This species is similar to *flavicollis* (ZETTERSTEDT), but is easily separated from the latter by having the tergal lateral appendage with a basal lobe.

Mycomya gutianshana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

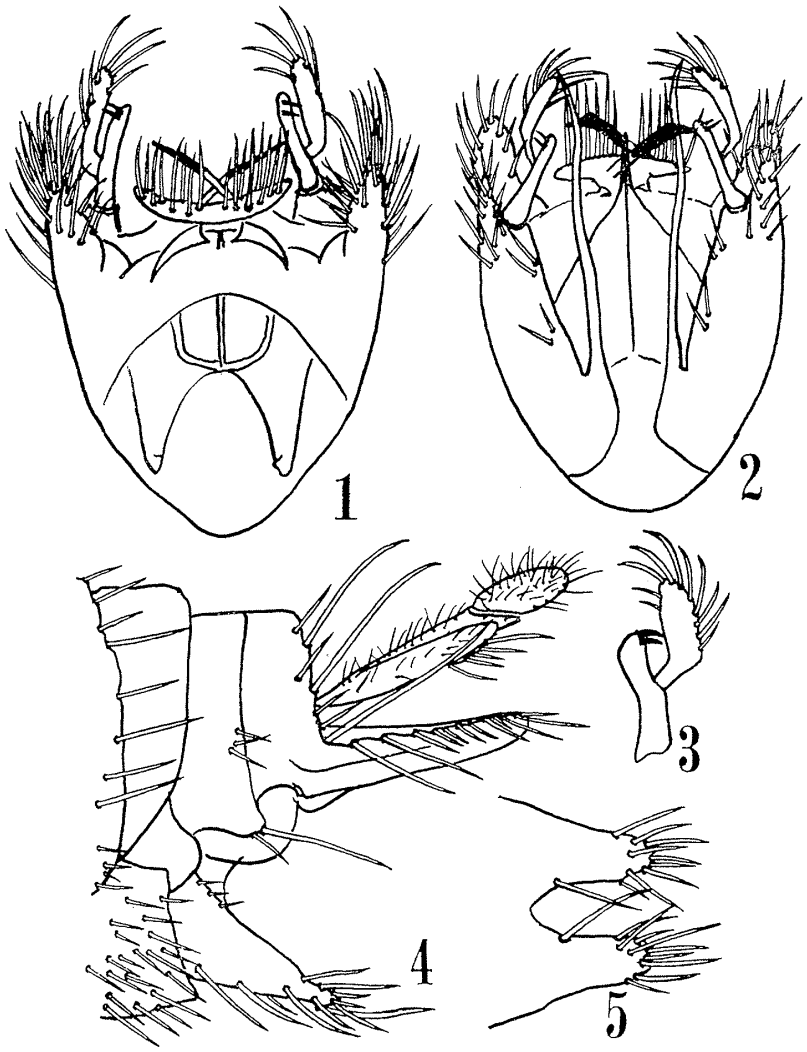
Male. Wing length 3.1–3.8 mm. Palp and other mouthparts yellowish, face brown, posterior part of head dark brown. Antenna brownish, 1st flagellomere 2.5–3.0 times, 2nd 1.5–2.0 times as long as wide.

Pronotum yellow, with 2 long setae. Mesoscutum yellow, with 3 broad dark brown longitudinal stripes. Mesanepisternum yellow. Mesokatepisternum yellow, ventral half brownish to brown. Scutellum brown to dark brown, with 4 long setae. Laterotergite brown. Mediotergite dark brown, bare.

Coxae and femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brownish. Coxa 1 without special setae. Coxa 2 without spur. Legs ratios: bt1: t1=0.75–0.82, bt2: t2=0.65–0.70, bt3: t3=0.50–0.58.

Sc_1 absent, Sc_2 ending in R_1 near or slightly distally to middle of cell R_1; apical part of Sc with 6 to many macrotrichia. Cell R_1 1.0–1.5 times as long as wide. M ratios 0.59–0.73, 0.75–1.03. Cu ratios 0.72–0.76, 1.12–1.25. Macrotrichia: M petiole 0; M_1 8–13; M_2 6–9; Cu petiole 0; Cu_1 3; Cu_2 3. Halter yellowish.

Abdominal tergites brown, tergites 3–5 with distinct yellow markings; sternites brownish. Hypopygium yellowish brown. Tergal appendage short, broad, with many long setae apically. Sternal submedial filament long, nearly straight. Gono-



Figs. 1–5. *Mycomya gutianshana* sp. nov. —— 1, Male hypopygium, dorsal view; 2, hypopygium, ventral view; 3, gonostylus; 4, female terminalia, lateral view; 5, hypogynal valve, ventral view.

stylus with 2 apical teeth; membranous lobe rather long, with many long marginal setae. Paramere slender and pointed apically.

Female. Wing length 3.2–4.0 mm. Coloration and setosity as in male, but slightly dark; bt1: t1=0.76–0.86, bt2: t2=0.65–0.70; bt3: t3=0.60–0.65; M ratios 0.78–0.92, 0.97; Cu ratios 0.74–0.91, 1.33–1.43. Terminalia yellowish brown.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes 1 ♂, 18 ♀♀, Gutianshan Mountain (320 m), Zhejiang, 29. x. 1992, Hong Wu. Paratypes 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Gutianshan Mountain (400–450 m), Zhejiang, 17–25. vii. 1992, Hong Wu and Yun Ma; 5 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Gutianshan Mountain (500 m), Zhejiang, 28–29. x. 1992, Hong Wu and Yifei Deng.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).

Remarks. This species is similar to *circumdata* (STAEGER), but is easily separated from the latter by having the following points: sternal lateral appendage slender; sternal submedial filament nearly straight; paramere slender and pointed apically.

Mycomya heydeni PLASSMANN

Mycomya heydeni PLASSMANN, 1970, p. 90. Type locality: Not stated (? Central Europe).
Mycomya trifida OSTROVERCHOVA, 1979, p. 73. Type locality: "Sikhote-Alinskij zapovednik, Shanduj", Russia.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Wulingshan Mountain (1,700 m), Xinglong, Hebei, 21–26. viii. 1973, Chi-kun YANG.

Distribution. China (Hebei), Russia (East Siberia).

Remarks. The specimens were collected by light traps.

Mycomya maoershana sp. nov.

(Figs. 6–8)

Male. Wing length 3.4–3.5 mm. Palp and other mouthparts yellowish brown, face brownish, posterior part of head brown. First flagellomere about 4 times, 2nd 2.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum yellowish, with 4 long setae. Mesoscutum brown, with 3 brownish yellow longitudinal stripes. Mesanepisternum yellowish. Mesokatepisternum yellowish, ventral half brown. Scutellum brown, with 4 long setae. Laterotergite brown. Mediotergite brown, bare.

Coxae and femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brownish. Coxa 1 without special setae. Coxa 2 without spur. Leg ratios: bt1: t1=0.82, bt2: t2=0.67, bt3: t3=0.64.

Sc_1 absent, Sc_2 ending in R_1 near the distal corner of small cell; apical part of Sc bearing 5 macrotrichia. Cell R_1 about 2 times as long as wide. M ratios 0.94, 1.28. Cu ratios 1.01, 1.65. Macrotrichia quite absent on M and Cu. Halter brownish yellow.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites brownish. Hypopygium brownish. Tergal lateral appendage long, basally narrow, medially slightly expanded with dense long setae, apically broad with dense curved long setae. Sternal submedial filament long, curved. Gonostylus with 3 apical teeth.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Maoershan Mountain (2,100 m), Guangxi, 19. viii. 1992, Chi-kun YANG and Chungqing YANG.

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

Remarks. This species is similar to *dentata* FISHER and *paradentata* VÄISÄNEN,

but may be separated from them by having the outer tergal combs without the pointed lateral appendage and the gonostylus rather slender without apical seta.

Mycomya neimongana Wu et Yang

Mycomya neimongana Wu et Yang, 1990, p. 276. Type locality: Zhuozi, Inner Mongolia. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Inner Mongolia).

Remarks. This species is similar to *prominens* (Lundström), but differs from the latter in the following points: tergite 9 with 3 sabre-like spines; sternal synsclerite with 4 setae on each side; aedeagus with dense microchaetae; gonostylus with 2 apical teeth.

Mycomya occultans (Winnertz)

Sciophila occultans Winnertz, 1863, p. 719. Type locality: Germany.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Guandishan Mountain (1,700–2,400 m), Shanxi, 2. viii. 1981, Chi-kun Yang; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Moganshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 27. v.–7. vi. 1991, Yonghua Wang; 1 ♂, Moganshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 14. vii. 1991, Hong Wu; 16 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Gutianshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 16. vii 1992, Hong Wu, Xue-xing Chen and Yun Ma; 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Gutianshan Mountain (400 m), Zhejiang, 20–25. vii. 1992, Hong Wu; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Gutianshan Mountain (500 m), Zhejiang, 28. x. 1992, Hong Wu and Yi-fei Deng; 2 ♂♂, Wangwu (1,000 m), Guiyang, Guizhou, 14. ii. 1986. Xue-ming Zhang.

Distribution. China (Shanxi, Zhejiang, Guizhou). This species is widely distributed in the Holarctic region.

Remarks. The specimens were collected from the mushroom.

Mycomya odontoda Yang et Wu

Mycomya odontoda Yang et Wu, 1988, p. 133. Type locality: Fanjingshan, Guizhou. Holotype examined.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Guadun, Wuyishan Mountain, Fujian, 7. x. 1991, Hong Wu.

Distribution. China (Fujian, Guizhou).

Remarks. This species is similar to *neodentata* Väisänen, but differs from the latter in the following points: tergal lateral appendage only with 2 cone-like brush on apical part; gonostylus with 2 middle and 5 apical teeth.

Figs. 6–8. *Mycomya* spp. —— 6–8, *M. maoershana* sp. nov.; 6, male hypopygium, dorsal view; 7, hypopygium, ventral view; 8, gonostylus. —— 9–12, *M. vaisaneni* sp. nov.; 9, male hypopygium, dorsal view; 10, hypopygium, ventral view; 11, apex of tergal lateral appendage; 12, gonostylus.

Mycomya permixta VÄISÄNEN

Mycomya permixta VÄISÄNEN, 1984, p. 301. Type locality: Finland.

Female. Known but no material available.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂, Bao'an Forest Station, Zhouzi, Inner Mongolia, 22. viii. 1978, Chi-kun YANG.

Distribution. China (Inner Mongolia). This species is widely distributed in the Holarctic region.

Remarks. This species may be easily separated from *maoershana* sp. nov. by having the characters as shown in couplet 20 of the key.

Mycomya procurva Yang et Wu

Mycomya procurva Yang et Wu, 1988, p. 129. Type locality: Fanjingshan Mountain, Guizhou. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Guizhou).

Remarks. This species is characterized by the structures of male hypopygium as follows: sternal synsclerite without lateral setae; apical half of sternal submedian appendage bending tergally; gonostylus with 2 apical teeth.

Mycomya shennongana Yang et Wu

Mycomya shennongana Yang et Wu, 1989 a, p. 61. Type locality: Shennongjia, Hubei. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Hubei).

Remarks. This species is similar to *storai* Väisänen, but may be easily distinguished from the latter by having the following characters: coxa 2 with long curved spur and 2 strong teeth; Sc_2 ending in R_1 distally to middle of cell R_1; sternal submedian appendage comparatively slender; gonostylus with 2 apical teeth.

Mycomya shermani Garrett

Mycomya shermani Garrett, 1924, p. 66. Type locality: British Columbia, Canada.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Moganshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 18. iv. 1992, Hong Wu.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang). This species is widely distributed in the Holarctic region.

Remarks. This species is somewhat similar to *alpina*, but may be separated from the latter by having the character as shown in couplet 10 of the key. It was redescribed in detail by Väisänen (1984).

Mycomya shermatoda Yang et Wu

Mycomya shermatoda Yang et Wu, 1989 b, p. 440. Type locality: Changbaishan, Jilin. Holotype examined.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. China (Jilin).

Remarks. This species is similar to *shermani* Garrett, but differs from the latter in the following points: tergal lateral appendage longer than processus; sternal submedial appendage short and broad; paramere short.

Mycomya simulans VÄISÄNEN

Mycomya simulans VÄISÄNEN, 1984, p. 85. Type locality: Listvyanka, East Siberia, Russia.

Female. Unknown.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Yuehualin (1,700 m), Changbaishan Mountain, Jilin, 24. viii. 1985, Chi-kun YANG.

Distribution. China (Jilin), Russia (East Siberia).

Remarks. This species may be separated from *neimongana* by having the characters as shown in couplet 13 of the key.

Mycomya sinica YANG et WU

Mycomya sinica YANG et WU, 1989 b, p. 441. Type locality: Changbaishan, Jilin. Type series examined.

Distribution. China (Jilin, Inner Mongolia).

Remarks. This species belongs to the subgenus *Lycomya.* It may be separated from other known species of the subgenus by having the following points: tergal lateral appendage broad, pointed apically; tergal submedial appendage long, with 2 apical teeth; membranous lobe of gonostylus rather long; paramere long, straight, and slightly curved apically.

Mycomya vaisaneni sp. nov.

(Figs. 9–12)

Male. Wing length 3.6 mm. Palp and other mouthparts brownish yellow, face brown, posterior part of head brown to dark brown. Antenna brown; 1st flagellomere 2.5–3.0 times, 2nd about 1.5 times as long as wide.

Pronotum yellow, with 2 long setae. Mesoscutum yellow, with 3 indistinct dark brown longitudinal stripes. Mesanepisternum yellow. Mesokatepisternum brownish to brown. Scutellum brown, with 4 long setae. Laterotergite brown. Mediotergite brown to dark brown, bare.

Coxae and femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi brownish. Coxa 1 without special setae. Coxa 2 without spur. Legs ratios: bt1: b1=0.80, bt2: t2=0.65, bt3: t3=0.60.

Sc_1 absent, Sc_2 ending in R_1 proximally to middle of small cell; Sc without macrotrichia. Cell R_1 1.5–2.0 times as long as wide. M ratios 0.95, 1.21. Cu ratios 1.01, 1.52. Macrotrichia entirely absent on M and Cu. Halter brownish.

Abdominal tergites brown, sternites brownish. Hypopygium brownish; tergal lateral appendage broad proximally with very narrow apical part bearing some flattened curved setae; tergite 9 with 3 setae in front of both outer combs; sternal submedial filament short, straight; gonostylus with 3 teeth and 2 long setae apically.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Gutianshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 17. vii. 1992, Yun MA.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).

Remarks. This species is similar to *byersi* VÄISÄNEN, but may be distinguished from the latter by having the sternal submedial filament short and straight. The coloration and setosity are also distinctive.

This species is named in honour of Dr. Rauno VÄISÄNEN.

Mycomya wuorentausi VÄISÄNEN

Mycomya wuorentausi VÄISÄNEN, 1984, p. 271. Type locality: Vladivostok, Russia.

Specimens examined. 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Gutianshan Mountain, Zhejiang, 17–25. vii. 1992, Hong WU and Xue-xing CHEN; 1 ♂, Longxishan Mountain, Fujian, 11. x. 1991, Hong WU.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang, Fujian); Russia.

Remarks. This species can be easily identified by having the abdominal tergite 8 bare and tergite 9 with a fork-like medial structure.

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